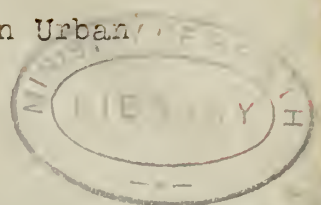


INTELL LIBRARY

To the Chairman and Members of Gramlington Urban  
District Council.



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Report for the  
year 1925 on the health of the District.

1. Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

The area of the District in Acres is 4583 Acres.

The Population at the Census of 1921 was 8517  
and as estimated at the middle of 1925 it was 9307.

Generally speaking the District consists of one  
eminence 268 above sea level on which stands Gramlington  
Village. This slopes gradually towards the North,  
South and East. The lowest part of the District is  
120 above sea level.

The number of Inhabited Houses at the Census of  
1921 was 1751. It is now 2063.

The number of families occupying the houses in  
1921 was 1869.

The Rateable Value of the Area is £32657 and the  
sum represented by a penny rate is £136. 1. 5.

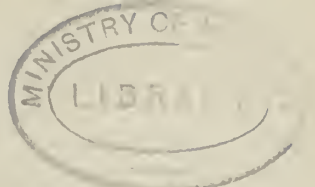
The population of the area is almost entirely  
composed of Coal Miners and their families, shopkeepers  
and tradesmen who supply their wants and a comparatively  
small number of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and  
their families. There is practically nothing in the  
way of what is called usually a "Residential" Population.

Any influence therefore that can be produced on  
the health of the population depends on the Coal  
Mining Industry. Rheumatism is comparatively common.  
There are of course the numerous accidents which are  
seemingly not to be separated from the Coal Miners life.

During the year in question this particular  
industry has been so depressed that in many cases the

Social  
Conditions.





quantity as well as the quality of food has not been up to the usual standard of living and probably to this cause is due the larger incidence of Tubercular Diseases than is found generally in this District.

Vital  
Statistics.

The Vital Statistics for the year as supplied by the Registrar General are given in the following list.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 48-07. M.13.

Gramlington U.D. 1925.

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES.	58	43
1. Enteric fever		
2. Small-pox		
3. Measles		1
4. Scarlet fever		
5. Whooping cough		1
6. Diphtheria		
7. Influenza		1
8. Encephalitis lethargica		1
9. Meningococcal meningitis		
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	3
11. Other tuberculous diseases		3
12. Cancer, malignant disease	8	7
13. Rheumatic fever		
14. Diabetes		
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	3	3
16. Heart disease	7	5
17. Arterio-sclerosis	4	1
18. Bronchitis	1	
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	3
20. Other respiratory diseases	1	
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	



22. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)		
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis		
24. Cirrhosis of liver		
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	1	1
26. Puerperal sepsis		
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition		2
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	5	2
29. Suicide	2	
30. Other deaths from violence	4	3
31. Other defined diseases	14	5
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1
Special Causes (included above)		
Poliomyelitis		
Polioencephalitis		
Deaths of Infants { Total	8	2
under 1 year { Illegitimate		
TOTAL BIRTHS	126	117
Legitimate	121	114
Illegitimate	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
POPULATION	<u>9307</u>	

General Register Office,  
Somerset House,  
London, W.C.2.

March, 1926.

It will be seen that the following are the most important points to which your attention should be drawn.

	<u>Births.</u>		
	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	235	121	114
Illegitimate	8	5	3

The Birth Rate according to the Statistics of the Registrar General was 25.2 per 1,000 of the Population.

The general Birth Rate throughout England and Wales was 18.3.





Deaths.

Total	M.	F.
101	58	43

This gives an Annual Death Rate of 10.8 per 1,000 of the Population per annum.

The general Death Rate throughout England and Wales from all causes was 12.2 per 1,000 Population.

There were no deaths from Puerperal sepsis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Infants under 1 year of age who died during the year was 10, all of them Legitimate.

Total	M.	F.
10	8	2

This gives the following Infant Mortality, i.e. the death rate at this age for every 1,000 Births.

Legitimate	41.1
Illegitimate	Nil
Total	41.1

Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea

(under 2 years).

There was 1 Death from Measles and 1 from Whooping Cough during the year. There were none from Diphtheria, nor from Scarlet Fever. Owing to the general low temperature of the year there was little or no Infantile Diarrhoea, and there were no deaths from this cause (under 2 years).

Poor Law  
Relief.

Owing to the extreme depression of the Coal Trade there has been a great deal of distress and more application than is usual has been made to the Poor Law. This is quite exceptional and is merely a reflection of the state of the Coal Mining for when this is flourishing the necessity for Poor Law Relief is not present except in the case of Widows left with a young family to support or of old people with no





relatives to assist them.

The extent to which Hospital and other means of gratuitous relief is made use of varies of course with the number of serious accidents that occur in the mines, or the number of serious cases of illness in which the advice of Specialists is required. But even here it is a misnomer to call the aid gratuitous because the Miners all over the County are extremely generous donors towards Hospital Funds.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The Urban Council neither provides nor subsidizes any Hospital for Tuberculosis; nor does it provide a Maternity Hospital, nor a Hospital for Children.

The Council however is now a Constituent Member of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board which has (1) a General Fever Hospital at Scaffold Hill (2) a Smallpox Hospital at Earsdon Grange. Both these institutions are situated outside the area of the Council.

The Hospitals which are available for the District are:-

(1) Tuberculosis (a) The Northumberland County Sanatorium at Wooley near Hexham. (b) The Sanatorium for Children at Stannington.

There is a Tuberculosis Clinic which is held by the Chief Tuberculosis Officer of the County at Blyth. All these are taken full advantage of.

(2) Maternity.

The Princess Mary Maternity Hospital at Newcastle-upon-Tyne is available and has been in suitable cases made use of.

(3) Children.

The Fleming Memorial Hospital at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and its adjunct for Out Door Cases at City Road,



Newcastle-upon-Tyne are of extremely great value to the area and also made great use of.

(4) General.

The Royal Victoria Hospital at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is of the utmost value to the County generally.

In addition there are available for use Special Hospitals in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, such as the Hospital for Eye Diseases, Hospital for Ear and Throat Diseases, Hospital for Skin Diseases, the Dental Hospital all of which are required and are of inestimable use to the inhabitants of the District.

There is no Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants or Homeless Children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities.

a. For Infectious Cases.

The Joint Hospital Board has Ambulances for these cases, which are conveyed free of charge to the Hospital.

b. For Accident and Non Infectious Cases.

The Colliery Company which employs practically all the Miners in the area supplies an Ambulance free of charge to convey Mining Accidents home or to Hospital as the case may be.

This may also be hired at a comparatively small charge to convey Non Infectious cases to Hospital if it is not likely to be required for Colliery work.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There are none such in the area. The Northumberland County Council supplies a Health Visitor who visits children after birth and who undertakes the sale of Dried Milk Foods. There is not, however, a Welfare Centre.

The Tuberculosis Clinic at Blyth has already been



mentioned.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne Royal Victoria Hospital, free treatment is given at a regularly organised clinic for Venereal Diseases of both Men and Women.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health who is an M.D. of Edinburgh and a B.Hy. of Durham is a Part Time Officer.

The Sanitary Inspector who is also Food Inspector and Surveyor is a whole Time Officer of the Council. The Council might take into consideration the question whether more work is required of him than he can perform to his own or their satisfaction.

The salary of both Medical Officer and Inspector is contributed to by the County Council.

The Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General:

In the District there is a Nursing Association which is an affiliated branch of the County Nursing Association. It provides 3 District Nurses who cover between them the whole of the area. They are all qualified midwives, each of them holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. The District Council has no connection with this Association and contributes nothing to its funds. The Association itself is a purely voluntary organisation.

(6) For Infectious Diseases.

There is no provision made for these. The laws of the Nursing Association naturally and rightfully forbid their Nurses to attend Infectious Cases. If trained Nursing is required these cases are removed to Hospital.





### Midwives.

There are 3 Midwives practising in the District. These are the District Nurses already referred to. They are all trained and hold the C.M.B. Certificate.

The Council gives no subsidy for this purpose.

### Chemical Work.

There has been no necessity for any Chemical Work during the period and consequently the County Public Analyst's services have not been asked for.

### Local Orders, General Adoptive Acts and Byelaws in force in the area.

Part 3 of the Public Healths Acts Amendment Act 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890.

The Private Street Works Act 1892.

The Notification of Births Act 1892, have all been in force for some time. The last mentioned act is now administered by the County Council of Northumberland, whose Medical Officer receives all Notifications by Medical Practitioners and Midwives.

An order of the L.G.B. made in March 1914 declared that Parts, 2, 3, and 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act are in force.

The following Bylaws are in force:-

1. With respect to the cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the cleansing of Cesspools.
2. With respect to Nuisances.
3. With respect to New Streets and Buildings.
4. With respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk shops.

The last mentioned date from November 5th 1906, and the others from September 1911.

I have again to recommend that the Model Bylaws for the Regulation of Slaughter Houses should be adopted. The work of the Local Authority is not related to, or administered in co-operation with the Medical and



Auxillary Services of the National Health Insurance, or of the Voluntary Hospitals, or of the Poor Law or of other agencies.

#### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. The water is of excellent quality and plentiful in quantity. The area is chiefly supplied by the Tyne-mouth Corporation Water coming from the uplands of the County near Rothbury and in a very small part by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. The supply is constant. The whole district is piped, 1017 of the houses being directly supplied, and 1046 through stand pipes.

There is no possibility of contamination, and the water is non-plumbo solvent.

There are 309 baths in the area.

Rivers and Streams. There is little or no pollution of streams except in the case of the West Craxlington stream.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

Except in the case of 390 houses which are drained by open channels, and 51 which have cesspools (the latter being of course Farm Houses and the attached Cottages, the Drainage and Sewerage system is good. All the remaining houses, after deducting those mentioned are drained into sewers.

There are 3 Sewage Disposal Works in the area, all of which act effectively through the Septic Tank system.

#### Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation is as follows:-

Water Closets	380
Ash Closets	606
Pail Closets	2
Privy Middens	1075

Conversion takes place only very slowly.



### Scavenging.

In the district there are

Open Ash Pits	925
Covered Ash Pits	572
Ash Bins	20

To this number of course must be added the 606 Ash Closets above mentioned.

The removal of all the household refuse and the cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies etc. is satisfactorily carried out by Contractors, who convey the material to Depots or to the land where it is used by the Farmers for manure.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A detailed report of this is given by the Sanitary Inspector whose report is appended.

### Smoke Abatement.

There has been no action taken under this head. There seems to be no occasion for interference as the only smoke - apart from the houses - comes from the 4 Collieries in the district.

Premises etc. which can be controlled by Bylaws or Regulations.

The only "offensive" trade carried on is that of "Fish Fryer" which is covered by an L.G.B. order.

There are no Lodging Houses in the area.

### Schools.

The Sanitary condition of the Schools, all of which are under the direct control of the County Council, is excellent and the Water Supply is that of the District.

There has been no need to close the Schools during the year owing to the presence of Infectious Disease, and the provisions of the Memorandum of 1925 are borne in mind.





## Housing:-

### (I) General Housing Conditions.

1. The general housing conditions are similar to those in all Colliery Areas of the same age. That is to say that there are many houses of an inferior class when compared with modern day ideas. Any new houses of course are in good condition and of a much superior quality.

2. There is still a considerable amount of shortage. This is evidenced by the number of tenants who sublet a room or rooms in their houses. This ought of course to be forbidden at any rate in the smaller houses, but it is difficult to do this at present. The Council has built 242 houses to meet the deficiency. This has been successfully done up to a certain point.

3. As far as one can see there does not seem to be any anticipated change in the population. What will happen should any of the Collieries have to close down owing to the industrial slump, is of course unknown.

(II) There is still a considerable amount of over-crowding. It is impossible to estimate the exact extent of it owing to

#### 1. Subletting of Rooms

2. The fact that young people on marriage generally have to live for a time - sometimes some years - with the parents of either.

2. Besides this cause there is also the very important one, viz., that in the present state of affairs it is impossible for many people to pay the higher rents of the larger houses. This again leads to subletting.

3. In the present industrial conditions it seems to be impossible for the Council to take any further steps towards the erection of new houses.



4. Any cases of excessive overcrowding during 1925 were dealt with at once, and the erring tenants were compelled to remove the sub-lessees.

(III) Fitness of Houses.

1. Generally speaking a large proportion of the houses come up to a fair standard. The newest ones are of a good class. It must be remembered that the large proportion of the houses belong to the Employers of Labour and are in many cases old. These have of course the defects of their age. In addition many of the houses in private ownership are also old and dilapidated. This along with damp constitute the chief defects.

Other faults that may be mentioned is (1) That 50 or 60 old wooden houses are out of date and utterly at variance with modern ideas. The same must be said of the Back to Back Houses which still remain.

It is impossible in the present state of affairs to remedy the condition. A start has however been made by the Owners to improve their houses and when the financial stress, at present existing, relaxes, this will I am sure be continued.

2. General action taken. Details of the action taken are appended in the Surveyor's report.

3. The difficulties that are met with have chiefly to come under the aforementioned head viz., that the condition of the Coal Trade is such that it is impossible to call on Owners at present to carry out the improvements they, as well as the Health Authority, regard as necessary.

4. The conditions as to Water Supply Closet accommodation and Refuse Disposal have already been noted. No extraordinary action has been necessary during the year.

(IV) There are no unhealthy areas in the District.



(V) Bylaws.

1. The present bylaws work well.
2. As has been stated for many years past Bylaws for the Regulation of Slaughter houses should be adopted.

Housing Statistics.

The tables referring to these are appended in the Surveyor's report.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

a. Milk Supply.

All the Milk produced within or brought into the area has always been found to be wholesome. The arrangements for its distribution are quite adequate and there never has been any shortage. The cow feeders' premises, and the Dairies are regularly inspected and have in every case but one been found to be satisfactory. In this case a byre was found to be so inadequate and unsuitable that the sale of Milk was forbidden.

- I. No cases of Tuberculous Cattle or Milk have been found.
- II. No licenses for the sale of milk under special designation have been issued.
- III. There has been no refusal or revocation of registration with the above named exception.
- IV. There has been no bacteriological examination of milk.

b. Meat.

1. The Sanitary Inspector was appointed the Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 and his report is appended.
2. The same applies to the administration of these Regulations as regards Shops and Vehicles. There are no Stalls or Stores.
3. There are no Public Slaughter houses.





The Private Slaughter Houses are 3 in number.

	In 1920	In January 1925	In December 1925
Registered	3	3	3
Licensed	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	3	3	3

c. Other Foods.

Inspection is regularly carried on. The bakehouses and any premises where food is manufactured, prepared or stored have always been found to be clean and satisfactory and any existing powers seem to be quite adequate for dealing with the sanitary conditions.

d. There have been no cases of food poisoning in the area.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases  
Infectious Diseases Generally.

The principal Infectious Diseases that have been prevalent during the past quinquennium have been Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox. From 1921-1923 the former was very prevalent. It was not very practicable to remove cases to Hospital as during all that time the building originally intended for this purpose had become dilapidated and quite out of date. Since that period however the Council has become a Constituent Member of Earsdon Joint Hospital Board and that difficulty has disappeared. It is expected therefore that it will be possible to materially limit the spread of all Infectious Diseases of this type.

During the year 1925 two cases of Diphtheria occurred. They were promptly treated with Antitoxin and recovered. Antitoxin is provided free of charge to any Medical Practitioner on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

Five cases of Encephalitis lethargica occurred



during the quinquennium. Three recovered and two died. There was no possible connection between the cases.

No return cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred.

Pneumonia has been prevalent during the period. Many cases have been Post Influenzal and there is no doubt that in these as in all cases the want of sufficient and the use of unsuitable food, has by leaving patients in a more or less debilitated condition as regards their bodily strength rendered them more liable to this disease.

There have been no cases of Malaria Dysentery or Trench Fever.

#### Bacteriological Examination.

The County Council of Northumberland have made arrangements with the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to make Bacteriological etc. Examinations. These are most extensively made use of and are promptly attended to.

The question of Contacts is always carefully considered. In the cases of Smallpox which have occurred vaccination of Contacts was very carefully done and the disease did not spread.

There were no "return" cases, and as far as could be judged no "carrier" cases.

No rise has been made of either the Schick or Weik tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, nor of the recently developed artificial methods of Immunisation against these diseases.

The Medical Officer of Health as such has done us (1) Primary Vaccinations or (2) Revaccinations under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations 1917. He is however also Public Vaccinator for the District and as such performed



both of these operations in very many cases.

The non Notifiable Infectious Diseases cannot be reported upon to any extent. No intimations of these have come from the Schools. Influenza has been very prevalent but it has been of a very mild type in most cases.

There have been no cases of Anthrax or of Rabies.

Cancer has of course been responsible for many deaths during the quinquennium but there has been no reason outstanding for any special attention being paid to it.

There are no facilities available in the area for the cleansing or disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. But as this condition is by no means prevalent in the area, special facilities do not seem to be necessary.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1925.

---

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	8	0	0
Diphtheria	2	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Pneumonia	42	1	5
Encephalitis lethargica	2	0	1
Small-pox	2	2	0
Erysipilas	3	0	0
Chicken Pox	214	0	0

There was one death from Influenza, one from Measles and one from Whooping Cough during the year.





Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	1	0	0	0	1	0		0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0		0
5	3	1	3	1	0	0		0
10	2	0	0	0	0	0		0
15	0	2	1	2	0	0		0
20	2	1	0	2	0	3		0
25	1	0	0	1	2	0		1
35	0	7	1	0	1	1		0
45	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
55	0	1	0	0	0	0		0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Totals	9	13	5	8	4	4	0	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)  
Regulations 1925.

No action has been taken under any of those Regulations.

There have been no cases of Tuberculosis among employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act 1925 Section 62.

No action was taken under this Section 1925.

Attention may once more be drawn to the fact that a large proportion of the children in the District remain unvaccinated, and to the risk to the Inhabitants generally which this state of affairs entails.

In conclusion I should like once again to say how much I am beholden to the Inspector for his help and advice, and for the great conscientiousness with which he continues to carry out his onerous and responsible duties.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
JAMES ANDERSON, M.A., M.D., C.M., B.Hy.  
Medical Officer of Health.



Addendum to Inspector's Report, 1925.

Housing  
Conditions.

The Housing conditions of the district remain practically the same as a year ago. Some of the owners of house property have been, and are busy on repair work, but much remains to be done to a large number of old houses in the district. Several are quite out of date, and cannot economically be remodelled; yet they are possibly better and more sanitary as dwellings than many of the tents, vans, huts, and other improvised dwellings in use in various parts of the country.

New Houses.

Only one new dwelling house was erected in the district during 1925.

Unemployment.

During the year under review unemployment was even more prevalent than in 1924, and hundreds of houses have been making no return to their owners. It speaks well for the owners that they have had them occupied for so long a period without any return, and have, in addition, met their liabilities for the full amount of rates payable on the houses.

While the prosperity of the coal trade in the district is still a problem for the future to solve, there is, at the time of writing, at least a prospect of better employment for a time; and one earnestly hopes that nothing will occur to mar, or prevent the lifting of the serious depression which has seriously handicapped the district during the past two years; and which will still be felt for some time to come.

Insanitary  
features.

In addition to the need for improvement in housing conditions there is also still awaiting the Council's attention the questions of (1) Street improvements, - many streets being in a bad condition; (2) better closet accommodation; (3) the abolition of open slop channels; and (4) the paving of yards.



In many instances householders could, and should, contribute to the better sanitary conditions of their surroundings by refraining from the practice of throwing ashes, small coal, and other rubbish onto streets. These produce the mud, and the filthy conditions which they so loudly complain about; and are, in addition, prejudicial to their health and comfort.

Stopped sink gullies are another frequent cause for complaint by householders. In the majority of cases the stoppage is due to rags, dish cloths, vegetable waste, tins, small coal, yard sweepings, and other like materials and substances being put or swept into the gullies. This is a misuse of the gullies for which occupiers are themselves solely responsible. As users of the gully or gullies provided on their premises it is their duty, and their responsibility to keep them clean, and free from obstruction.

Your Obedient Servant,

W. J. COULSON.

January, 1926.





COUNTY COUNCIL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Public Health Department,  
South Granville House,  
Jesmond,  
CW/MP. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,  
8th January, 1926.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Name of District ...Cramlington.....Area 4583.. Approx.Pop..9300.....  
Name of Meat Inspector appointed .....W.J..Coulson.....  
Whether special Certificate (Meat) .....No.....  
Date of appointment .....1925.....  
Whether any special remuneration allowed for Meat Inspection ....No.....  
Amount £ ..... per annum.  
Number of Slaughter houses within area .....3.....  
Days each week on which killing takes place (Mon. Tues.&c) M.T.W.T..and..  
occasionally others.  
Approx. No. of hours (per week) entailed by Meat Inspection .No.record...  
kept.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION, 1925.

Carcases (Fresh)	Number Examined	Number Sound	NUMBER DISEASED:-		Total Diseased	%
			Slightly	Extensively		
BEEF.	No. record kept.	All	Nil	Nil	Nil	
MUTTON.						
PORK.						

NOTE:- Information is only required here as to number of carcasses dealt with.  
Weight of "unsound" meat can be inserted in Table III (sent separately).

Signature ....W..J..Coulson.....  
Address .....Council.Office.....  
.....Cramlington.....







MR 31ST, 1925. (Sanitary Officers' Order 1922 Art. 19 (12) ).

Total	Number remedied after letter or interview	Number of INFORMAL Notices served.	Defects remedied there- after	Number of STAT- UTORY Notices served.	Defects remedied there- after.	In progress or being dealt with.	Legal Proceed- ings.
-------	---	--	--	---	---	--	----------------------------

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
108	-	86	81	-	-	-	-
23	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
34	-	34	0	-	-	-	-
195	-	124	55	-	-	90 prom- ised	-
10	-	10	3	-	-	4 "	-
7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	-	103	99	-	-	4 prom- ised	-
3	-	3	2	-	-	1 "	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	42	53	-	-	2 prom- ised	-
5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

the privy-middens, therefore insanitary.

any district is to use the ashpit as a dumping place for all sorts of rubbish.

9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





Sheet II.

Year ..1925.....

District ...Cramlington...

Inspector .W.J.Coulson.....

SUMMARY OF WORK EFFECTED:-

	After letter or Interview	After informal Notice.	After Statutory Notice.	Total.
Privies abolished.				
Sanitary Conveniences. " repaired				
Privy ashpits abolished.	29			29
" " roofed or repaired.	53			53
Pail-closets abolished.				
Water closets provided.	5			5
" " repaired.				
Sanitary bins provided.				
" " renewed.				
New drains constructed.	23			23
Drains repaired or re-constructed.	3			3
Additional gullies provided.				
Drainage. Old gullies replaced.				
Scullery sinks provided.				
" waste-pipes repaired.				
" " " trapped.				
Yards repaired or re-constructed.	2			2
Water Supply Sources closed or discontinued .Nil..	No. of houses affected ...Nil....			
New service provided ....Nil.....	No. of houses affected ...Nil...			

RIVERS POLLUTION:-

Cases detected .....2.....	Particulars .Slops.poured.into.stream
Remedied .....2.....	do.....New.drains.laid.....
S.D. Works provided ....Nil.....	do.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....



UNSOUND FOOD.	Surrendered.	Seized.	Legal Proceedings.
1. Beef (Home-killed) Stones.			
2. " (Imported) "			
3. Mutton (Home-killed) "			
4. " (Imported) "			
5. Pork "			
6. Game. Lbs.			
7. Poultry. "			
8. Fish. "			
9. Fruit. "			
10. Canned Goods; Tins.Cases.			
11. Bacon. Lbs.			
12. Cheese. "			
13. Butter. "			
14. Lard. "			
15. Other Foods:-			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

REMARKS: (with result of any consequent legal proceedings).

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS:

No.	Samples taken.	Analysis.	Remarks as to action taken, and result.
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